

### REMARKS

In response to the above-mentioned Final Office Action dated 03/04/2008, claim 17 has been canceled, claims 1, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 20 have been amended to conform and to make them more concise such that they are now in condition allowable.

Claim 1 is amended to add the phrase “from an atmosphere having humidity not less than 60%”, a condition never possible to make rain by any other prior arts.

Regarding rejection of claim 13 (and, probably claim 14) under 35 USC § 101 as the claimed method of “moving” clouds appears to be inoperative and therefore lacks utility, and that “there is no well-established utility of these claims.....”, claims 13 and 14 are now amended to make it more concise by adding “along the prevailing wind” to the claims. The Examiner’s suggestion is appreciated. The citation that “there is no well-established utility of these claims” is not rational since invention is something new, how there can be any well-established information. If so, then we will never have airplane or electricity invented. Actually, “moving cloud” is one of the technique very useful as it can prevent flood in one area, yet move water to another area in need of water. This has been practiced now frequently in Thailand and is very useful.

Regarding rejection of claims 1, 11 and 13 under 35 USC § 112 as failing to comply with the written description requirement and that the claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art, the phrases “of said cloud shoulder” in claims 11 and 13 are now deleted, and the phrases “at mid-cloud level” are inserted. In rain making technology, “mid-cloud level” (which appears in the specification p.18, l.7) can be used for the same meaning as “cloud shoulder”, yet now the claims are amended to make it conformed to the phrases used in the description. Claim 1 has been amended which complies with the written description and adding the condition of “humidity not less than

60%” and with the sequential steps which can never be performed in any prior arts. Claims 11 and 13 which taught the use sodium chloride and urea dispersed at mid-cloud level and at the cloud base respectively, are described in the description, p.18, l. 4-8. Thus, this claim rejection can not be applied for claims 1, 11 and 13.

Regarding rejections of claims 1, 11, 17 and 18 under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Montmory in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,357,865 to Mather and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,613,992 to Knollenberg, and even further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,056,203 to Fukata, it was clearly pointed out in the last communication that no claims of Montmory use the salts as powder or solid particles, he was not able to use solid particle dispersion as what is used in the present invention. The dissolving of all the ingredients in dimethyl sulfoxide is a very tedious step, not practical, and not as efficient as the powder used and described in the present invention.

Fukata ('203) teaches seeding clouds with liquid coolant (which is liquid carbon dioxide, liquid propane, liquid air or liquid nitrogen-Claims 1-5) within containers by spraying laterally from nozzles of the aircraft to produce ice crystals. Furthermore, Fukata neither in '203 nor '455 claims the use of AgI flares, he only claims the use of liquid carbon dioxide (LC) spraying from nozzles into supercooled cloud or fog.

It is a very important to realize that to carry liquid loaded on an aircraft is very limited. Montmory and Fukata all use liquid form of chemicals. Thus, it is not possible to make a huge amount of rain in such a way as using powder chemicals as in the technology we have used and enhanced the raining almost routinely now in Thailand. These would surely be great and useful improvement over those prior arts. Thus, this may obtain a patent according to 35 U.S.C. 101 which reads:

“Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefore, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title”.

These prior arts are all distinctly different than what teaches in the present invention which describes the successful use of solid particles as powder or flakes in the sequential steps of making rain. The solution or liquid form they use would have much less amount of chemical substances and thus would be much less effective.

As a whole in the description and in the claims, even in combination of the procedures taught by Knollenberg ('992), Mather ('865) and Montmory ('271); they are very much different from what is executed in the presently described Rainmaking process. The position(s) of cloud to which the chemicals are seeded must also be precise as seeding to a different position would result in very much difference of the outcome. Knollenberg introduces the solid substance (urea) into a cloud mass but the present invention claims dispersing urea at cloud base simultaneously as AgI is seeded into the cloud top and flakes of dry ice are dispersed below said cloud base and NOT into supercooled cloud or fog as claimed by Fukuta ('203 & '455) using liquid coolant. Mather uses different means of seeding cloud which is "burning" in a seeding flare, a pyrotechnic formulation to produce hygroscopic seeding particles which are mixture of KCl and NaCl in various ration combined to be released from said seeding flare to initiate rain and not singly as powder of NaCl used in the present invention. Claims 1, 11,13 and 14 as a whole thus are distinctly different from what is taught in all the prior arts.

Nelson ('785) taught only the removing of water vapor to dissipate fog (Col. 1, l. 9-17 and Claim 1, l. 2) and NOT 'moving cloud mass' to a designated area to be attacked and fall as rain as described as a whole in claims 13 and 14 of the present invention, the water vapor of Nelson disappears and with no use as rain. Rain is something most valuable for agriculture obtained by this precious described technology. In other word, even the chemicals are alike the result obtained is very different or even with opposite

outcome. The process is used for opposite purpose. Nelson's invention never results in rainfall. Claims 13 and 14 as a whole then should be allowed.

As per claims 11 and 18, none of the prior arts disperse powder from aircraft to cause rainfall, as most use liquid form ('271, '203, '455) or pyrotechnic ('865), while some ('785) only dissipates cloud or fog and not causes rainfall, and while some introduces only into cloud particles solid substance ('992: Col. 4, l. 21-22) but NOT at cloud base or at space below cloud base. The two claims as a whole thus are significantly different from what described in any of the prior arts.

In claim 20, a process was taught where sequential dropping alternately of exothermic-hygroscopic and endothermic-hygroscopic chemicals to cover the cloud with dispersion of powder of hygroscopic chemicals on top of the developing cloud are executed to successfully cause rainfall from stratiform cloud. Dropping chemicals either in liquid or solid form is not taught in '271, '865, '785, '992, '455 nor '203 and especially in such manner (i.e. alternately) and sequence as in claim 20. As above emphasized, all details and parameters must be taken into account to give a successful outcome. The process may sound simple yet was never taught by any of the prior arts cited, in a manner and sequence described in the present description. In such an area between hills and mountains as added in the amended claim 20, it is very difficult to make rain. Thus, this technique would be very useful the those dry area between hills.

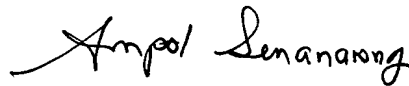
The fact one should be very much aware of is that even chemicals are the same, and to someone not acquainted to, may sound very much alike, yet if the form of chemicals are different (liquid or solid), the position of the cloud to which the clouds seeded are different, in different circumstances and with different sequential steps manipulated with different types of chemicals, putting all of these together would result in significant different outcome much more beneficial to mankind. This Royal Rainmaking

Technology was invented by His Majesty The King of Thailand after gathering so much of data from experiments and experiments, trials and errors, over decades of experience to perform such elaborate manipulation making the best for our country where agriculture is most important. Moreover, all what has been well-established in the prior arts, rain is made only from preexisting cloud by seeding AgI flakes into the cloud which is normally a cool cloud and NOT from a humidity of only 60% to form a warm cloud as in the present invention. Claims 1, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 20 as a whole can never be performed to result in the same outcome by those techniques described in the prior arts cited by the Examiner.

The present invention would have not been obvious to any one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as the process and specified position in cloud mass the chemicals are seeded to and their forms (solid or liquid) in addition to the manner and the sequence executed using different chemicals are never taught in any of the prior arts.

As now all the claims have been amended to overcome the limitation and all phrases have been read into the claims to make them definite and distinctly different than what described in the prior arts. Applicant thus submit and that all amended claims may now be allowed and would appreciate if the application is allowed in the next communication.

Respectfully submitted,



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